PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION IN DETAIL. NEW YORK DELEGATION PRESENTS WOODRUFF.

Governor Roosevelt, With His Rough Rider Hat, Attracts More Attention Than All the Other Delegates.

Temporary Organization Is Quickly Effected and an Adjournment Taken to Allow the Committees to Meet -Senator Wolcott's Speech.

The crowds were slow in gathering at Convention Hall. When, shortly after 11 clock, the band in the gallery awoke the choes in the vast roof space, there were not more than 1,000 persons in the great auditorium. They rapidly poured in after

The leaders were slow in arriving. Senator Hanna put in an appearance at 11:45 and got a cheer as he moved up the center aisle to the platform.

form were four of the fourteen men now living who were delegates to the first conention of the Republican party held in Philadelphia, June 17, 1854. All were mempers of the regular Ohio delegation. They are: Judge Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, O.; General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O.; George R. Trey, Springfield, O., and Judge

W. H. Upson of Akron, O. At noon Senator Hanna took his sent at the chairman's table, but, although this was the hour set for calling the convention. he waited a few moments conferring with Secretary Dick, Senator Wolcott and

Roosevelt's Ovation.

At 12:07 the first pronounced demonstration of the convention occurred. Governor sevelt came in through the main ence and moved down the center nisle. He wore his Rough Rider hat and was instantly recognized. A deep reverberating er greeted him. Men jumped to their chairs to cheer him, and women fluttered Delegates crowded forward to greet him

as he moved through the press, and his entrance, theatrical though it may have been, was like that of a conquering hero. He took his seat immediately in the rear of Senator Platt and in front of Senator De-

William S. Taylor of Kentucky came in

with Governor Bradley of that State. The former was smiling and unruffled after all his turmoil and exile. enator Lodge and Judge McCall came in at the head of the Massachusetts delega-tion and were greeted by General Harry

"Is it all over?" said Bingham,

"Yes," said Lodge, "for Long-that's the ticket. A certainty-McKinley and Long." Senator Ouay smiled grimly from across the aisle. He wore a suit of miller's gray, and had partly contracted the sombrero

It consisted of a heavy square oak piece fitted with a handle and looked more like At 12:20 the hand broke into the effecting

At 13:39 the band broke into the stirring strains of the Star Spangled Banuer. Gov-ernor Roosevelt was first on his feet in re-sponse to the national anthem. His Rough Rider hat came off, and he stood with hea! uncovered. Instantly the whole convention

Ten thousand people stood while the stirring air was played and applauded it with a cheer as they took their seats.

Convention Opened. Chairman Hanna remained standing He sected the ungainly gavel and brought it sil eyes were riveted upon him and a wave of applause swept the hall.

Chairman Hanna faced the storm of applause with a resolute face. His stern features did not relax, but he nodded an acknowledgment as the applause broke here sided, he brought down the gavel again. "The convention will come to order." he

"The convention will be opened with prayer," he continued, "by the Reverend Gray Bolton of Hope Presbyterian Church

shouted, at exactly 12:35.

bowed head while the minister came for-ward in the black robes of his office to dethe pit remained seated, and only here and here did one of the spectators rise.

All, however, bowed their heads reverent-

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Convention Hall, Philadelphia, June 19.— prayer from small silps of paper, which he had the crowds were slow in gathering at held in the hollow of his hand.

As the prayer closed, Senator Hanna adjusted his eyeglesses and said in a resonant

will now read the call for the convention."

As Colonel Dick stepped forward, call in hand, there was a ripple of applause. He read the formal call, while the vast assemblage fretted for the more vital proceed-

Mr. Hanna's Speech.

Again Mr. Hanna was the center of attention. He left the presiding officer's table and, stepping to the front of the platform, surveyed the sea of faces, and in a clear voice, began his speech of welcome.

"In bidding you welcome," he began, "I also wish to congratulate you on the magnificent representation from the Republican party.

"There was no mistake in bringing the convention to Philadelphia. Here was the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the Republic. Here also the Republican party had

chails of theory, the hirthpace of the kenublic. Here also the Republican party had
lis birth, and here, too, is the center of
that great throbbing idea—the protection of
American industry.

"We are on the eve of another great
struggle, Already we are beginning to form
our battallons, under the leadership of our
great statesman, William McKinley."

That was the signal, and for the first
time the convention broke forth in a whiriwind of enthusiasm. Men and women
sprang to their feet, delegates, spectators,
staid and distinguished guests, all animated
by a common purpose, to do honor to the
President. Senator Hanna looked down
smiling satisfaction at the demonstration.
Plags and handkerchiefs waved everywhere
in billows of color. For a minute the demonstration kept up, and then, with a wave
of the hand, the national chaltman stopped
it, to let him proceed.

"I was shout to give the order for those

onstration kept up, and then, with a wave of the hand, the national chairman stopped it, to let him proceed.

"I was about to give the order for those battalions to move, but you interrupted me," said Mr. Hanna, jocularly, and the applause was turned to laughter.

Again Mr. Hanna evoked a demonstration, when speaking of the approaching campaign, he declared: "And with such a leader and such a cause, there is no such word as fail."

As Mr. Hanna closed his speech with a tribute to his colleagues on the National Committee and a reference to the close of his chairmanship, he spoke of the sterling service of the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, to his party, and presented him to the convention as the temporary chairman. Senator Fairbanks, from the first row of delegates, arone and moved that the selection of Senator Wolcott as temporary chairman be approved, and with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. Senator Wolcott, who was on the platform, arose and tame forward.

The appearance of the Colorado orater set the convention of like a rocket Senator.

cott, who was on the platform, arose and came forward.

The appearance of the Colorado orator set the convention off like a rocket. Senator Wolcott is a young man somewhat faunty is appearance. He wore a blue sick ruit and white yest. He bowed low to the convention. With a pleasant nod of acknowledgment to Chairman Hanna he turned and addressed the convention, saying, in part:

Mr. Wolcott's Speech.

"Since the first party convention in these

send had partly contracted the sombrero habit, for his hat was of expansive brim and of the Santiago cut.

Sitting together on the platform was a group of distinguished guests from the diplomatic corps at Washington, including the first secretary of the British embussy, Geraid Lowther, and of the Spanish legation, Senor Don Riano.

Kansas had seats immediately across the asise from New York, to the left, and when Roosevelt came in the Kansas delegates gave him a special reception, and one enthusiastic Kansan grabbed the Governor by the arm and pulled him across the asise.

The long gallery was now packed with humanity, and the floor, from wall to wall, was a living sea of people.

Before Chairman Hanna, on the desk was a heavy plank about a foot square and on this lay his gavel. The gavel was unique, because of the santle sat twelve months our exports by \$25,000,000. Our manufactured articles are finding a market all over the ports by \$25,000,000 Our manufactured ar-ticles are finding a market all over the world and in constantly increasing vol-ume. We are rapidly taking our place as one of the great creditor nations of the world. Above and beyond all, there is no man who labors with his hands, in all our broad domain, who cannot find work, and the scale of wages was never in our history as high as now.

"Whenever a Republican administration is in power there is constant talk of trusts. The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only

The reason isn't far to seek. Aggregations and combinations of capital find their only encouragement in prosperous days and widening commerce. Democratic administration in this country has universally meant industrial stagnation and commercial depression, when capital steks a hidden place, instead of investment.

"The Republican pirty has always maintained that any combination having for its purpose the cornering of a market or the raising or controlling of the price of the necessaries of life was unlawful and should be punished, and a commission appointed by the President under act of Consress has made careful investigation and will soon present a full report of the best method of dealing with this intricate question.

"We shall meet it in some efficient way and, as a party, shall have the coarage to protect every class of our citizens. There was never a better time to deal with it than now, when there isn't in this broad land a man willing to work who doesn't find employment at fair wages, and when the clamor of the agitator who seeks confiscation and not regulation, fails on dead ears and finds no response from the artisans in our busy workshops.

The carapuign four years ago was fought on the currency question. The Ponus

ears and finds no response from the artisans in our busy workshops.

The Currency.

"The Campaign four years ago was fought on the currency question. The Populistic Democracy insisted that the United States alone should embark on the free colnage of sliver at the ratio of 18 to 1, without waiting the concurrence of any other nation. The Republican porty insisted that the question of bimetailism was international, and that until it should be settled under agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, gold should continue to be the standard of value in these United States.

"Upon that issue we triumphed. In accordance with the piedge of the party, an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question. The effort falled of accomplishment. The minus of the countries of Europe were open for the coinage of gold alone. The vast discoveries of Alaska, South Africa, and the States of our own country, have furnished a steadily increasing volume of gold, and with the recent European action, have demonstrated that the question is one calling for international action by all the great countries of the world, and, if ever entered into, must be by such concurrent action of the leading commercial nations as shall secure permanence of relative value to the two metals. "Meanwhile we follow the path of safety. As we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more. No impairment of national credit can be contemplated by an honorable nation. We have made suvances enough; this country can better afford than any other to enter upon the contest for commercial expremney, with gold as its standard, and for us the time has come to give fair notice to the world that we, too, make gold our standard and redeem our obligations in that metal.

"For twelve years the platforms of the party have deciared in favor of the use of rold and silver as more."

New Laws Promised.

"There is more to follow this summary of a few of the leading measures passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. Before the expira-tion of Mr. McKinley's first term, we shall tion of Mr. McKinley's first term, we shall have passed a law relieving certain articles from a portion at least of the burdens they now carry, because of the war revenue act, and meanwhile he have, out of surplus revenues, already paid and called in for cancollation, \$43,000,000 of cutstanding bonds. "The coming winter will see enacted into law legislation which shall revivify and upbuild our ocean merchant marine, and enable us to compete on fair terms with the subsidized ships of foreign nations



IMPROMPTU OVATIONS TENDERED GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT ON HIS ARRIVAL AT HIS HOTEL.

which now so largely monopolize the carriage of American goods.

"And, above all, we shall, having then before us the report of the able commission now ascertaining the most favorable route, pass a law under which we shall build and own and operate as property of the United States, under exclusive American dominion and control a ship canal connecting the States, under exclusive American dominion and control, a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Through it in time of peace the commerce of the world shall pass. If we shall be unhappily engaged in war, the canal shall carry our warships and shall exclude those of the enemy, and under conditions which shall violate no treaty stipulation.

Porto Rico Tariff.

Perio Rico Tariff.

"We assumed dominion of Perto Rico. Cuba and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

"We took to ourselves the little Island of Perto Rico, because it lay under the shadow of our own shores, and because its continued occupancy by Spain or by any foreign Government would be a constant menace to the States and to that great interoceanic waterway which we shall build and own and operate as an American canal. Then we said to the Perto Ricans: You shall pay upon your imports is per cent of the present tariff rate governing importations into the United States. And we thereby, avoided precedents that might vex us when we come to deal with the problems that finally await us in the establishment of our permanent relations toward the people of the Philippines.

"The circumstances associated with our presention of Cube experience and unarral."

ple of the Philippines.

"The circumstances associated with our possession of Cuba are new and unparalleled in the history of conquests. The cruelties practiced upon its people induced the war. Before we commenced hostile proceedings, however, and that the world might know that our hands were clean and that we were not animated by lust for territory, we solemnly disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserted our determination, when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people. To this declaration we still rigorously athere.

"And in this connection it is fitting to say that the peculations and frauds com-

"And in this connection it is fitting to say that the peculations and frauds committed in Cuba by subordinate efficials have made every American blush with shame, and until the last of the guilty men is arrested and convicted and sentenced that shame will know no abatement.

"We are dealing with Cuba in a spirit not only of fairness, but of generosity and of absolute unselfishness, and whenever the inhabitants of that island evince and declare their ability to take over its government and control, that day they shall receive it.

Involuntary Imperialism.

"Had there been no war with Spain this

ment and control, that day they shall receive it.

Involuntary Imperialism.

"Had there been no war with Spain this Republic, inclined by principle and instinct and tradition to peaceful ways, would have continued the development of our national resources and character within its existing borders, content in the future, as throughout the century just ending, with that path of national duty.

"We would fight to the death to protect that which is rightfully ours; to avenge a wrong sought to be perpetrated upon us, and to guard this hemisphere from any attempt by foreign Powers to further extend their rule over its soil. This has been our creed. We had, for more than a hundred years, held ourselves aloof from foreign complications, and sought to make ourselves strong from within, with no thought of colonial conquest.

"The future of nations, however, like the future of man, is hid from mortal vision, and, no more than man may a nation choose its own duties. When this war ended and we faced our victory in all its completeness, we found eighty millons of people living upon uncounted islands delivered into our hands. No civilized nation in the world, in o Christian nation, could have turned these people back to Spain.

"We are told that the Islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth, and in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better. But if they were as burren as the Libyan desert, we would have taken them just the same.

"We haven't been there long, but long "We haven't been there

"We haven't been there long, but long

"We haven't been there long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal insurrection and to establish haw and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, even for a moment, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands.

"We are actually owners of the Philippines by an undisputed sud indubitable title. We are there as the necessary and logical outcome of our victory over Spain.

"The obstacles to the establishment of a civil Government in the Islands are muny, but we shall overcome them. Mistakes will undoubtedly be made, but we shall remedy them. We shall in time extend over that archipelago the aegis of our protection and of free government, and we shall gradually, but surely, lift these alien and savage faces into the light of civilization and Christianity, Meanwhile, American enterprise and ingenuity and push may be depended upon to develop the resources of the islands, and make them an added source of wealth to our country.

"The wise statesmanship of the President

recognition of our right to share in the vast commercial advantages which will follow the opening of the Chinese Empire to foreign trade; the Nicaraguan Camai will be soon constructed; Hawaii, with its valuable harbor, is ours; we possess the best of the Samcan Islands, with its magnificent roadway; the Philippines are almost at the door of China, and if counsels of fear do not prevail, this generation will see the American ration girdling half the globe with its flag, extending its foreign commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, and taking its place among the great world nations, a power for good, for peace and for righteousness."

Audlence Disappointed. Audience Disappointed.

Senator Wolcott has a clear, resonant vetce, which penetrated to the furthermest recesses of the hall. He speaks, however, with great rapidity and this, perhaps, somewhat spoiled the effect of his speech. But the thousands before him were in therough sympathy, and he had no difficulty in striking a responsive chord. The convention repeatedly broke into applause.

Senator Wolcott paced up and down along the front of the platform as he proceeded, and several times he consulted his notes. He is not at his best in a prepared speech, and his admirers were, possibly, a little disappointed.

and his admirers were, possitiy, a little disappointed.

He spoke an hour and ten minutes, and as his brilliant peroration closed, there was another enthusiastic demonstration of approval. Delegates stood on chairs and waved hats, fans, umbrellas and handkerchief, while at the same time the hand added the enlivening strains of a patriotic sir.

added the enlivening strains of a patriotic sir.

Mr. Wolcott received many hearty handshakes from those about him, and then turned to the business of the convention, announced the temporary officials, previously agreed upon as follows:
Temporary secretary—Charles W. Johnson of Minneapoils.

Assistant secretaries—John R. Mailoy of Ohio, John R. Beem of New Jersey, Lucien Gray of Illinois, Gardner P. Stickney of Wisconsin, James F. Burke of Pennsylvania, W. B. Bochman of Tennessee, Warren Bigler of Indiana, John F. Boyce of Kansas, F. S. Gaylord of Connecticut.

Reading clerks—Dennis E. Alward, Michigan.

Clerk at President's deck—Asher C. Kinds

Maine.
Official reporter—M. W. Blumenborg, Li
trict of Columbia.
Talle clerks—J. C. Potts, New Jersey:

George B. Butlin, Nebraska.

Taylor of Kentucky.

There was a iull, and then Mr. Wolcott, gazing out at the assemblege, Said:

"Governor Taylor of Kentucky is recognized."

Every eye was turned toward the center of the ball, where a gaunt, black-garbed figure, with the swarthy face of an Indian, stood, with a paper in hand, awaiting a pause in the hurrah which has name had evoked.

"Come to the platform, Governor, They want to see you, called out Mr. Wolcott.

The much-discussed man from Kentucky moved up the middle able to the platform, receiving a cheer as Senator Wolcott advanced to greet him. There was a manentary silence, as the convention waited, apparently, expecting a speech, echoing some of the recent dramatic incidents in Kentucky.

But, instead of that, in piping voice. Mr. Taylor seconded the nominations of the various officials, who had been announced and this dore, left the stage.

The nominations were made unanimous "Mr. Payne of New York," announced the center of the hall, where, this time, the silver tipped form of the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee was seen.

House ways and alcanses.

He moved that the rules of the last convention preveil until other rules were adopted, and this prevailed without dissent. The call of the roll of States, for the submission of members of the various committees, then began. It proved a tedious process, and the convention was virtually in recess as the names were handed in.

Rooscett's Levee.

Roosciel's Levee.

While the lists were being brought to the stage, Governor Rooscyclt was holding a regular levee in the pit. Delegates, swarmed toward him from all directions. Former Senator Quay was one of those who greeted him warmiy. The New Mexico delegates, with broad sambreros, climbed over seats in their eagerness to get to him and shake his hand. Chauncey Depow and the others of the New York delegation were ignored.

shake his hand. Channery Depew and the others of the New York delegation were ignored.

People leaning over the rails of the pit watched his every movement, and many of the delegates climbed onto their chairs and watched the crowd eddy around him.

When order had been restored after the confusion incident to this scene. Mr. Wolcott announced that the sceretary would read the lists of the various committees. These committees he announced, could meet immediately after the adjournment of today's session of the convention.

The clerk read the list in a voice which did not carry fifty feet from the stage, and the spectators, who usually applaud the names of the popular party leaders as they are called, were denied this pleasure of paying tribute to their favorites. Not a single name was applauded.

When the lists had been read, Representative Cannon of Illinois was recognized to move an adjournment until to-morrow.

The Reverend Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the first Republican Convention in this city, forty-four years ago to-day, now a white-haired and feeble man, delivered a henediction upon the convention.

Doctor Levy's Frayer.

of the great assembly.

Thanks were offered to God for the President, his wisdom, courage and character, And a prayer was made that his life and health be spared. health be spared.

"Let our currency neither be impaired by inflation nor diminished by hoarding. Let the rich among us use their wealth with moderation and as a benediction to others. Let the poor, by industry and temperance, become rich. Let there never be among us as aristocracy either of color, wealth or birth, but only of intelligence and goodness."

Doctor Levy invoked divine blessing on the officers of the convention and asked that the delegates be spared sickness, accident

Then, at exactly 3 o'clock, the convention OUTSIDE THE HALL.

Philadelphia's Calm Unbroken-

Hanna Makes a Mistake. Philadelphia, June 19 .- As the hour drev

near for the assembling of the convention the esplanade in front of the main entrance presented an animated appearance. The audience came in a heap. Crowds from street cars filled the green sward on every side of the driveway, while the driveway liself was jammed with equipages of every class.

The first arrival which attracted the attention of all was partial.

The first arrival which attracted the attention of all was Senator Hanna, who came in the private carriage of George C. Griscome, and was accompanied by Mr. Griscombe. The police lined up before Mr. Hanna and kept back the crowd. Although Mr. Hanna had any number of offers to show him how to get in, he undertook to be his own pilot, and made the wrong entrance.

be his own pilot, and made the wrong entrance.

The Thirty-fourth street entrance to the grounds was not pressed up to the hour of noon. Not a thousand persons had then turned the turns; lies.

The grounds about convention hall are supplied with benches, on which many persons sat as leburely as if there were nothing unusual going on. The impatient hurry, confusion and disorder usually incident to the first day of a National Convention were not evident outside the building before the beginning of the first day's session,

WEBSTER DAVIS ARRIVES. Sees the Danger of the Pro-British

Attitude.

Attitude.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—Webster Davis arrived this morning. He will appear tefore the Committee on Resolutions to-motrow and urge the pussage of a Boer resolution of sympathy. He said to-day:

"The Republican party by all means ought to pass a resolution at this convention that will set at rest the rumor that there is a secret alliance between this country and Great Britain. The Republican party must make it clear that this Government is absolutely neutral and does sympathize with the struggles of republics and republican patriots as against monarchies and aristocracles.

"There are enough voters who have heretofore been loyal Republicans in many of the doubtful States to defeat any party that is known to be in sympathy with Great Britain and her greedy, seifish schemes."

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Lodge Selected for Permanent Chairman-Slate Approved.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The Committee on Permanent Organization, of which General Grosvenor of Onlo is chairman, and Thomas N. Hastings of New Hampshire, secretary, met after the adjournment of the convention. By unanimous consent it selected Senator Lodge of Massachusetts for perchange of Massachusetts for permanent secretary. manent secretary.

The list of secretaries, clerks and other officials recommended by the National Committee was approved, and the committee adjourned.

Decision Reached When Roosevelt Again Declined

KANSANS CREATE A STIR.

to Run.

They Inform Roosevelt That His Nomination Is a Certainty.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Several States Still Unable to Agree On Their Representative.

Philadelphia, June 19.-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff will be presented to the National Convention as the candidate for Vice President. It was decided to do this after a four hours' stormy session of the New York delegation, during which every kind of appeal was made to get Governor Roosevelt to say that he

The vice presidential situation is still mixed because it is asserted that New York makes this move so as to go into the convention with a canalidate, and yet hoping that Governor Roosevelt will be nominated. Senator Hanna has stated that he controls can nominate any candidate he pleases, and it is not known that he has withdrawn his objections to Mr. Woodruff, The latter was as much surprised as anybody over the re-

In general the idea seems to be prevalent that Secretary Long is the most favored candidate with a probability that Roosevelt may still be nominated. Governor Rooseveit believes that his wishes having been respected by his own delegation that he is finally out of the race.

"What is the situation to-night, Senator?" "Roosevelt is out of it and will not be cominated." The question was put to Senator Hanna and that is the way he answered it.

Delegation Meets.

The New York delegation was called to order at 10:20 by Chauncey M. Depew, the chairman. Sixty delegates were present of the seventy-two. Governor Rossevelt, who arrived promptly at 10 o'clock, was greeted with cheers when he entered the room. Chairman Depew said the meeting was called for the purpose of deciding whether the New York State delegation should act upon a nomination for Vice President, Gov-ernor Roosevelt had made a statement of his position, but that statement had not stopped the sentiment in his favor. He moved that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff be allowed the privileges of the floor for the purpose of making a statement, and this was ordered. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff was the

first speaker. He said:
"I have from the beginning of the consideration of this subject occupied one posieration of this subject occupied one position, and that was that if at any time it
should be apparent that the convention desired or demanded the nomination of Governor Roosevelt, he should feel himself
obliged to respond favorably; and I would
not be in line against him. Otherwise, I
would ask for the support of the delegates
of the State of New York, a considerable
number of whom at one time and another
have told me that they would give me their
support. I thank them.
"It seems to me that the time has now ar-

"It seems to me that the time has now arer or not New York is to have a candidate

Governor Roesevelt or somebody else—because I believe it necessary to the success
of the Republican party, as far as the
State of New York is concerned. (Applause.) We ought to have the vice presidential nomination. Our State will be the
battle ground in the campaign. (Applause.)
If Governor Roosevelt or some other man
from New York State is not nominated by
this convention, our success will certainly
be imperiled. The conditions have been
such during the last few days that it does
seem to me that this delegation should settie the matter among themselves. The
Governor himself, being one of the delegates, can argue his own case.

Roesevelt's Speech.
Governor Roesevelt spoke next. He said:

Governor himself, being one of the delegates, can argue his own case."

Rossevelt's Speech.

Governor Rocsevelt spoke next. He said:
"Gentlemen and Feliow-Delegates: After listening to the equally generous and dignified statement of the Lieutenant Governor, it is due to him that I should say one word as to my position. It is simply to ask you to take the words I have uttered at their face value. If you don't think I mean them, out a few of whom are present here to anything else, but if you think I mean them, then I ask you to stand with me. After a long consultation with many men, not a few of whom are present here to night, I definitely took the position that I did not wish to be nominated for Vice President; that if the Republican party chose to renominate me for Governor I should be pleased to accept. I took that position not in the least from regard to my own personal predilections, but in the hellef that there I could do the best service—the best work—because I have never felt that I had a right to say that if nominated I should refuse. Certain men have seemed to doubt me as to what I meant to say. Now, gentlemen, I want to repeat to you the last sentence, word for word, of the statement I made yesterday."

The Governor said with emphasis:
"I carnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention will respect my wishes and my judgment in the matter.
"And I ask it now of you, my fellow delegates of you, my friends, who cannot be any more jealous than I am of the good mame of the party and of the party's success in New York State." (Appiause.)

Mr. Waldo of Kings said: 'I feet that we ought to take Governor Roosevelt at his word. It seems to me that the great State of New York ought to take some action. The delegations from all over the country are looking to the New York. They feel that it is necessary that the candidate for Vice President should come from New York elegation to ascertain what it wants. They want one word from New York. They feel that it is necessary that the candidate for Vice President

Woodruff Named.

Woodruff Named.

"The delegation should act—should decide upon some one. They certainly cannot decide upon Governor Roosevelt when he has so carnestly requested them not to support him. There is, then, but one candidate before the delegation who has any considerable support, and that is Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, and the whole delegation should support him, as Governor Goosevelt is not a candidate. Mr. Woodruff has dene excellent service as Lieutenant Governor, and is one of the best presiding officers in the State—perhaps one of the best in the country. Unless New York has a candidate for Vice President the chances of success in the State next fail will be lessened."

He closed by moving that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff be the choice of the delegation as a candidate for Vice President. The motion was seconded by James R. Howe, who spoke of the ability of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, saying he had reflected credit upon the Republican party of the entire Btate.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff then said: "if I thought I could be nominated by this convention, I certainly would encourage the sentiment, which my friend from Brooklyn has expressed. But there is an uncertainty as to whether I can be nominated, even if presented by the State. There is not a man in the room who does not know that Governor Roosevelt can be nominated and that he would be satisfactory to every man in the convention. There may be those who for reasons best known to themselves, but not to me, seek to nominate some one else. No one else could be nominated who would be anywhere near as strong.

"Now, ynder these circumstances, it does seem to me that Governor Roosevelt ought to be the selection of New York State, not necessarily that the delegation should present his name, but that he should take the nomination. Unless this delegation decides upon some one, the nomination will go elsewhere—to a State where the Republican majority is a hundred thousand. The only other candidates under consideration at this



"IF I ONLY DARED TO SWIPE THE APPLE."

stage are from the larger Republican States. Our State is not by any means certain. We ought to do everything in our power to strengthen it. If we can strengthen ourselves in New York and also strengthen the party in the United States, it is our duty to do it."

Turning to Governor Roosevelt, he said:

"I know that you are absolutely sincere, and I know that you desire the gubernatorial nomination, but there is no 'but'; there is no question that the feeling among the delegates here makes your nomination absolutely inevitable. As long as there is any possibility of accepting the nomination, it is right that you should receive it by acclamation." (Applause.)

by acclamation." (Applause.)

Another View.

Mr. Mitchell: "The propositions we are up against are not only of the State of New York. We have heard that Mr. Dolliver is a great orator; that he can beat Mr. Bryan with his sophistries and his lies. We have heard that Mr. Long is the administration candidate. There is only one man that can strengthen the ticket, and that is Governor Roosevelt. If we do not present him, let us present no one." (Applause.)

At this point Governor Roosevelt broke in:

At this point Covernor Roosevelt broke in:

"You held the State Convention. You did not take any action about me. You did not indorse me for the vice presidency. The temporary chair gave expression to the feeling of the party when he said that the Governor would be renominated, as the people desired him. In any event, gentlemen, when I have in all sincerity, taken my position, I ask you to show your belief in that sincerity, I ask you to respect my wishes and respect my judgment. I have said this twice to-night, I can say nothing more, I ask you to pay heed to what I have said."

At this point Chairman Depew said that the question before the body was Mr. Waldo's motion to make Woodruff the candidate. In an instant a delegate jumped to his feet and made a motion to substitute the name of Governor Roosevelt. There were cries of "No," and several counter motions to lay on the table and adjourn were made. Finally, a brief recess was taken, after which the Kings County men made a last appeal for Mr. Woodruff.

When the gavet fell again, Mr. Depew put the Woodruff motion and the delegates carried it with a few dissenting votes and the caucus adjourned.

One of the pretilest contests among

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin.

S. M. Reese of the Wisconsin delegation said that last night, with practical unanimity, the delegation adopted a resolution declaring for Governor Roosevelt for Vice President, and announcing that Wisconsin would support him in the convention. Today the New York Governor asked them to refrain from voting for him. Mr. Raese said that, so far as he was concerned, he proposed to accede to the expressed wishes of Governor Roosevelt.

"Any New York man upon whom the New York people can agree, and who is satisfactory to the administration, is my choice for Vice President." said he. "That, I think, expresses the sentiment of the entire delegation. If the race should be open, I think I shail vote for Mr. Bliss, and perhaps some others in the delegation will. It is not improbable, too, that Dolliver may get some Wisconsin votes. Of course, as indicated by the resolution adopted hast night, the preference of the delegation is for Roosevelt."

At 9:30 to-night the Wisconsin delegation held a meeting for the purpose of again taking action upon the vice presidential question. After full discussion, the delegation held as meeting for the purpose of again taking action upon the vice presidential question. After full discussion, the delegation should stand by its resolution adopted last night and support him Virginia. In speaking to night for his delegation, said:

"Virginia has expressed no preference in regard to the vice presidency. The delegation, so far, is footionse and tancy free. It is a McKinley delegation and as soon as we get the tip from Hanna we will act accordingly."

Minnesota.

The Minnesota delegation will meet to-

Minnesota.

Minnesota.

The Minnesota delegation will meet tomorrow to consider the advisability of placing the name of ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of that State before the convention for
Vice President. It is believed to be almost
certain that the delegation will decide to
honor the ex-Senator, and Cushman K. Duvis will be the man to make the nominating
speech. Many of the delegates to-night expressed themselves as being in favor of
naming Mr. Washburn, and to vote for him
until a candidate is decided upon.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island is for Secretary Long on the
first ballot for Vice President. If the Massachusettis man stands a good show on the
succeeding votes, then the delegation will
stand by him; otherwise, they will switch
to Dolliver.

"Rhode island is well down in the lirt of
States," said one of the delegates to-night,
"and if we can see who is like'y to be
named by the time our State is called, we
will vote for that man. It would be feolish
if we did not."

New Jersey.

The action of the New Jersey delegation

New Jersey.

The action of the New Jersey delegation to-day in deciding to support Long for sectial place on the ticket is not considered binding by the delegates from that State. Senator sewell, the chairman of the delegation, and who is an administration man, is responsible for the New Jersey men supporting Mr. Long. If the administration should give a hint that it is for some other candidate, the delegation will be the first to turn in for that man.

Indiana.

"If Roosevelt's name is placed before the convention for Vice President, the Indiana delegation will be for him to a man," said one of the Hoosier delegates to-night. Their second choice is Dolliver. There is no sentiment in the delegation for Long, but if the administration should come out for the Secretary of the Navy, it is helieved that the delegates would support him. Some of them would have liked to have named Secretary Pairbanks, but a majority of them think he is more useful in the Senate."

and decided unanimously to support Roosevelt for Vice President. The declaration was made in a few minutes. Having made it, the delegation determined to clinch the decision on the spot. Headed by Judge Burton, chairman of the delegation, the members called upon Governor Roosevelt at his rooms. Judge Burton announced to the Governor that the Kansas delegation had determined unanimously and irrevocably to support him for Vice President. In his reply, Roosevelt reiterated the statements he has made during the past, insisting that he did not desire the nomination and urging all his friends to refrain from voting for him. At the conclusion of the Governor's statement, Judge Burton said:

"Governor, we have heard your wishes. Now, listen to our demand. You must be the candidate for Vice President."

Then turning to the members of the Kansas delegation, resplendent in their slik sunflowers, he said:

"Gentlemen, allow me to present to you the next Vice President of the United States."

The Governor greeted the members individually and cordially, but persisted in his urgency that they should not vote for him. Almost immediately afterwards. Governor Roosevelt left his rooms and went downstairs to attend the meeting of the New York delegation. As he passed through the lobby of the hotel, not turning aside for anything or anybody, he was greeted with enhusiastic cheers.

Colorado.

The Colorado delegation will meet tomorrow morning and resolve to vote for Governor Roosevelt's nomination with favor, but will acquiesce to the wishes of Senator Wolcott.

Nebraska.

The Nebraska delegates will caucus tomorrow for the surrose of actiling the diffi-

Senator Wolcott.

Nebraska.

The Nebraska delegates will caucus tomorrow for the purpose of settling the difficulty over the election of a National Committeeman from that State. The members
of the delegation are still strong for Doiliver, notwithstanding the pressure brought
to bear by the friends of other candidates
for Vice President. Some of the Nebraskans say that if there is a Roosevelt
stampede, the delegates will be found in it.
W. F. Gurley has been invited by the Iowa
delegation to second Dolliver's nomination
and has accepted.

Iowa.

ried it with a few dissenting votes and the caucus adjourned.

One of the prettiest contests among the State delegations was that to-day in the Ohio delegation for National Committeeman. Three candidates had announced themselves, and while is seemed certain that George B. Cox of Cincinnati would be chosen, one of the other candidates. M. A. Norris of Youngstown suddenly developed unexpected strength, Just prior to the meeting his friends asserted with confidence that he would be elected. They reckoned without the votes however for, of the forty-six votes in the fourty-of the confidence that he would be elected. They reckoned without the votes however for, of the forty-six votes in the fourty-of country of the forty-six votes in the fourty-of country of the forty-six votes in the fourty-of country of the fourty-of the confidence that he would be elected. They reckoned without the votes of the opinion of the delegation that Lorse is opinion of the delegation of the delega

West Virginia. Senator Scott of West Virginia said te-

Senator Scott of West Virginia said tenight:

"The West Virginia delegation is in favor of an administration candidate for the vice presidency. As soon as it makes known its wishes, the delegation will support President McKinley to the end."

Senator Scott could not say whether the name of Senator Elkins would be presented to the convention for second place on the national ticket.

Pennsylvania. There has been no caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation since the formal organization yesterday. Ex-Senator Quay and his friends stated to-night that the delegation is still for Rocsevelt, and will vote for him when the time comes. State Benator Flynn, the bitterest opponent of Quay in the State, called on Senator Hanna tonight, and is said to have offered him the half-dozen or more anti-Quay votes in the Pennsylvania delegation for Long or any other candidate Hanna may designate.



Women can keep secreta. They often keep secret for a long time the fact that they are suffering from drains, inflammation, ulceration, or female weakness. But they can't keep the secret very long, because the hollow eyes, cheeks that have lost their freshness, and the irritability which comes from sorely tried nerves, all conspire to publish the story of suffering. The usual motive for such secrecy, dread of indelicate questions and offensive examinations, is removed by Dr. Pierce's methods. Diseases of the womanly organs are perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Sick women can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter free.

"Your wonderful medicine, 'Pavorite Prescription,' writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockerd to weak and sickly women, restoring good health without subjecting their weak nerves to the shock of an examination. I was all run down in health; could not work but a short time without resting. Was very nervous and had a very peor appetite. I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state wy care, and an thankful that I did, for I received a favorable reply. I took six bottles of 'Pavorite Prescriptions,' one of Golden Medical Discovery,' and one vial of 'Pelieta,' and I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicine the best in the world for sick and nervous women."